TRANSHUMANCE TRACKING TOOL (TTT)

ADAMAWA AND TARABA STATE, NIGERIA — EARLY WARNING

DASHBOARD #26

Publication Date: June 2024
Publication Date: July 2024

259 ALERTS | **198 EVENTS** | **61 MOVEMENTS**

184 ADAMAWA | **75 TARABA**

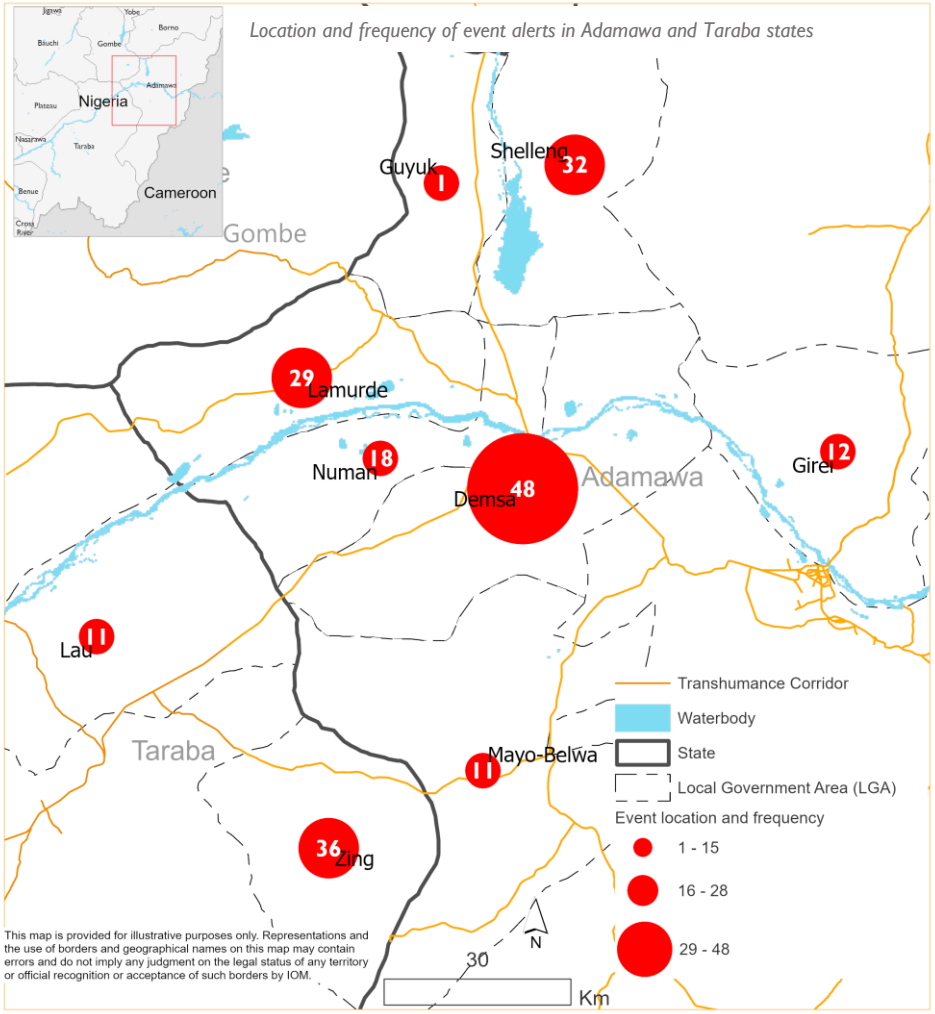
Conflicts between farmers and herders in North-East Nigeria and other Sahel regions stem from a mix of environmental and demographic factors, including desertification, climate change impacts, and low rainfall. These factors reduce the availability of suitable land for farming and transhumance activities. Rapid population growth exacerbates the situation by increasing the demand for food, shelter, and security for both humans and livestock. This heightened competition for scarce natural resources often leads to incidents like farming on cattle routes, crop destruction, encroachment on grazing reserves, and water pollution, which frequently escalate into violent confrontations between farming and herding communities.

The Transhumance Tracking Tool (TTT), a component of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), operationalized the Early Warning System in nine selected Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Adamawa and Taraba states. This system, supported by community key informants, collects alerts that might affect the peaceful coexistence of herders' and farmers' communities, including pastoral mobility.

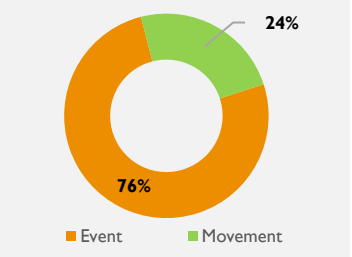
In June, 259 alerts were recorded. Of these, 198 alerts (76%) were event-related, while 61 alerts (24%) were related to movements. In Adamawa state, all alerts in Demsa, Girei, Lamurde, Numan, and Shelleng LGAs were event-related. In Mayo-Belwa LGA, 92% were event-related and 8% were movement-related. Guyuk LGA reported 3% event-related alerts and 97% movement-related. In Taraba state, Lau and Zing LGAs reported 48% and 52% event-related alerts, and 70% and 30% movement-related alerts, respectively. Disaggregated ward-level data indicates that Bodeno ward in Guyuk LGA and Kodomti ward in Numan LGA of Adamawa state reported the highest percentage of events of 10 and 7 per cent of the total alerts respectively. Follow by Zing and Monkin wards in Zing LGA, each at 5 per cent.

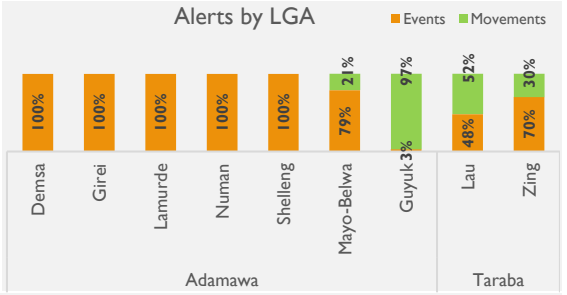
The alerts reported across all LGAs suggested a population displacement rate of 1 per cent, with 16 per cent of the event alerts resulting in casualties or injuries.

Location and frequency of event alerts in Adamawa and Taraba states

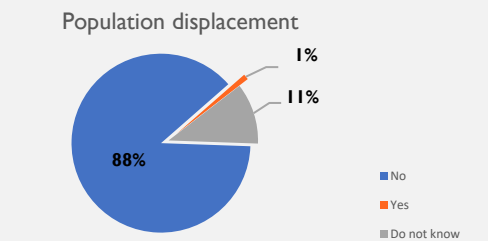


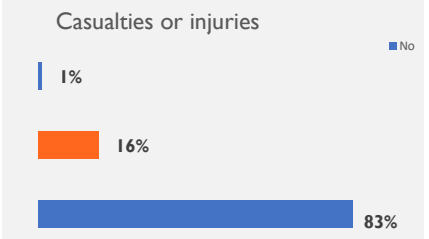
TYPE OF ALERTS





CONSEQUENCES OF EVENTS





COMITAS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION – UN MIGRATION (OIM – UN MIGRATION)
Contact: https://migration.iom.int https://displacement.iom.int/nigeria https://dtm.iom.int/nigeria

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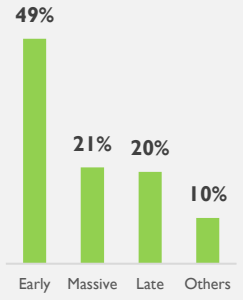
With the peak of the rainy season in Nigeria and the transhumance preparing for the rain break, early movements accounted for 49 per cent of alerts, suggesting the full swing of northward migration of herders, while 30 per cent represented massive movements of 500 cattle and above, with other movements at 10 per cent. The late movement of cattle toward the south comprised 20 per cent of all movements. These movements are anticipated to result in damage to surrounding fields (97%) and competition for animal resources (86%). There is a 74 per cent chance of early or late passage of pastoral groups, a 51 per cent likelihood of non-use of designated corridors, and a 25 per cent chance of market price fluctuations. All reported alerts will likely involve pastoral groups in transhumance and local farmers and breeders, national or local authorities (87%), foresters (30%), non-state armed groups (8%), and others at 2 per cent. The likelihood of these alerts materializing is estimated at 97 per cent.

For the month under review, farmer and herder conflicts constitute 48 per cent of the total instances of alerts. These are followed by intra-community tensions at 41 per cent and inter-community tensions at 6 per cent. Disasters such as sandstorms, rainstorms, and flooding account for 4 per cent. Farmland encroachment, crop destruction, and damages to surrounding fields by pastoral groups emerged as the primary cause of farmer-herder conflicts, constituting 62 per cent of all instances, followed by cattle rustling, animal theft, and killing of stray animals at 30 per cent. Cattle route blockage and non-use of officially designated transhumance routes accounted for 9 per cent, with the early or late passage of pastoral groups attributed to 6 per cent of instances and kidnapping, robberies, accidents, and attacks constituting 5 per cent. Night and underage grazing is 2 per cent, while drug abuse and other causes are 2 per cent. The reported alerts also indicate that transhumance-related event alerts can be attributed to various actors, with pastoral groups in transhumance involved in all incidents of event alerts, local farmers and breeders involved in 83 per cent of instances, national and/or local authorities in 39 per cent, farmer-farmer (intra-conflicts within the farmers' community with the potential to result in farmer-herder clashes) at 11 per cent, non-state armed groups at 8 per cent, community members at 4 per cent, foresters at 2 per cent, herder-herder intra-conflicts with potential to result in farmer-herder clashes at 1 per cent, and other actors such as unknown persons involved in 7 per cent of the total event alerts. The report shows that community leaders were involved in 69 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management, local and/or national authorities in 46 per cent, humanitarian organizations in 23 per cent, pastoral organizations in 19 per cent, religious leaders in 3 per cent, and customary chiefs in 1 per cent. Other entities, such as market leaders and trade unions, were involved in 5 per cent of all instances of farmer-herder conflict management, which resulted in 30 per cent of event alerts being resolved, 67 per cent remaining outstanding and unresolved, while the status of 3 per cent cannot be determined.

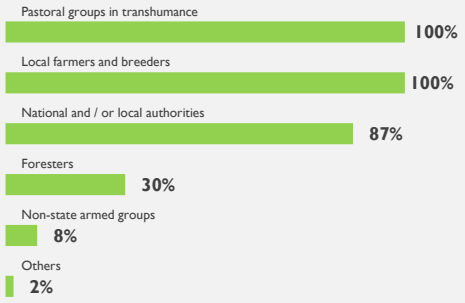
MOVEMENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

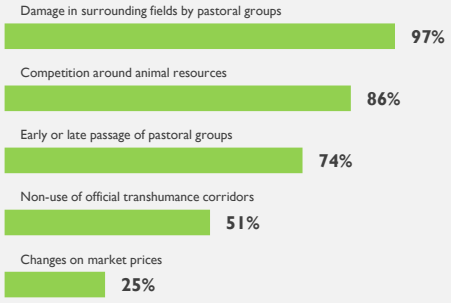
Type of movements



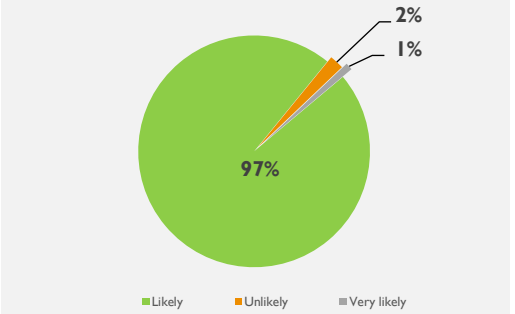
Actors who may be involved in potential future events *



Likely consequences *



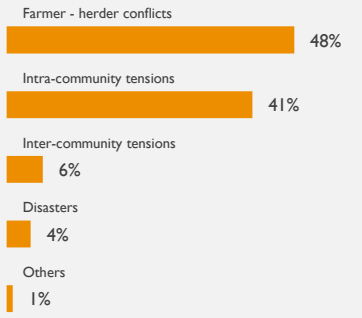
Probability of risks materialization



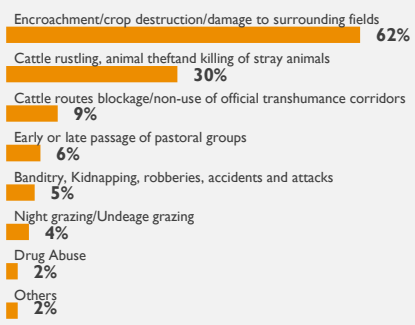
EVENT ALERTS

(data consisting of multi-choice options)*

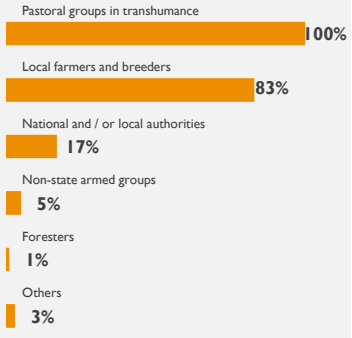
Types of event



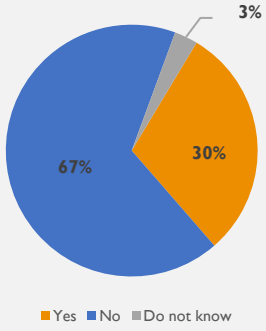
Causes of farmer-herder conflicts *



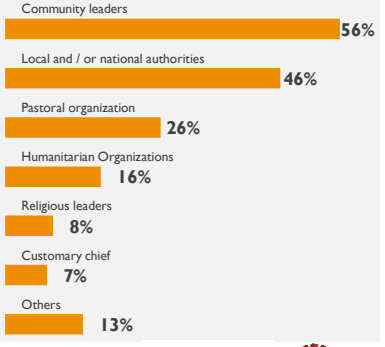
Actors involved in the events*



Are the events resolved?



Actors involved in conflict management *



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During the TTT EWER alerts reporting period, a series of proactive measures were implemented to mitigate or prevent conflicts arising from transhumance movements. These measures were driven by alerts from key informants and verified by designated focal persons in the operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). Key informants who had previously been trained were supported to enhance their ability to report data accurately. This support ensured that informants could effectively report, using mobile data collection tools. Reported alerts were regularly discussed in meetings of various committees, including Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Community Security Architecture Dialogues (CSADs), and Peace Architecture Dialogues (PADs). These discussions facilitated the proposal of suitable interventions aimed at reducing tensions and conflicts within the affected communities. The table provided in the report details actions taken in response to different types of alerts. These actions include the stakeholders' interventions to address and resolve the issues. Through these comprehensive measures, the program aimed to create a more peaceful and cooperative environment amidst the challenges posed by transhumance movements.

RESPONSES TO MOVEMENT ALERTS

Type of alerts	Type of movement	Actions taken	Results
Movements	Late movements Early movements Massive movements	- Sensitization of herders about the status of crop harvesting activities along the cattle grazing route - Sensitization and orientation of herders towards bypass/alternative cattle route	- Transhumant use of bypass/alternative cattle route - Damage related to the passage of transhumance is avoided

RESPONSES TO EVENT ALERTS

Type of alerts	Event	Actions taken	Results
Events	Farmer-herder conflicts	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Amicable settlement - Peaceful operation of water points - Use of bypass/alternative cattle route
	Intra-community tensions	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Amicable settlement - Alerting of competent authorities
	Inter-community tensions	- Awareness raising and peace dialogue mechanism	- Decrease in anarchic cutting and burning of fodder in grazing areas
	Others	- Deliberation at various peace dialogue meetings (NRMC, CRN, CSAD, PAD)	- Active national and/or local authorities intervention

The established COMITAS project consortium peace platforms for the farmers and herders in the operational communities include Neighborhood Response Management Committees (NRMCs), Community Response Networks (CRNs), Conflict Sensitivity and Awareness Committees (CSADs), and Peace and Development Committees (PADs). These platforms aim to disseminate timely information to local authorities, community leaders, and members within the project's operational areas, especially in response to transhumance-related alerts. Proactive measures include compensation, engagement of social intermediaries, facilitation of dialogues and negotiations, and flexible approaches to conflict prevention and resolution. The provided flow diagram illustrates the involvement of local conflict management committees in Adamawa and Taraba states, outlining the sequence of steps taken to resolve and mitigate various situations. Ongoing collaboration and data exchange among the COMITAS consortium emphasizes efforts to manage conflicts between transhumance groups and farmers in Adamawa and Taraba states effectively. Improved data reporting through IOM's Transhumance Tracking Tools, achieved via continuous training of key informants and facilitated data sharing with partners such as Search for Common Ground (SFCG) and Mercy Corps, has promoted dialogue among established mitigation, peace platforms, and other stakeholders in operational Local Government Areas (LGAs). The shared data, analysis, and reports have been crucial in guiding the planning and implementation of activities conducted by organizations within the COMITAS consortium.